

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1856, the Kingdom.

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Attorney and Counselor At Law
OFFICE:—42 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO
Selling and Bathing Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.,
Importers and Commission Merchants.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
—FROM—
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
1878-79 No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco
Particular attention paid to clothing and shipping
1878-79 Island orders.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Mch's.
1856 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
—AGENTS FOR—
Mitsui, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Limited Steam Plow
1856 and Locomotive Works, Leeds.

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1836 And Northern Assurance Company.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
66 Fort Street, Honolulu.
1856-y

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1856-6m

C. HUSTACE,
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-
fully executed. 1856 TELEPHONE 119

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets
Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager
185 Office:—Kaiser Block, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
City of Fort and Queen Streets Honolulu
member, Paints, Oil, Wall, Sail & Building
Materials of every kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. O. HALL & SON,
[LIMITED]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.

—OFFICERS:—
Wm W Hall.....President and Manager
E O White.....Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F Allen.....Auditor
Thos May and T W Hobbs.....Directors
1856 Corner Fort and King Streets

LEWERS & COOK,
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1856 Fort Street, Honolulu

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
Made to Order

Particular attention paid to Ship's Black-
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest
notice. 1856

JOHN T WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street—
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

G. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1856 105 FORT STREET.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
1856 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants—
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2006.
1856

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
[1893-1y]

S. T. ALEXANDER, H. P. BALDWIN,
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,
Commission Merchants
No. 3 California st., San Francisco.
Island orders promptly filled.

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
—BANKERS.—
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris
ANT
—FRANFORT-ON-MAIN.—
Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
in London and Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;
and Yokohama, Hongkong, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew
GAS ADMINISTERED

MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO
Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-
vate and Wasting Diseases.
Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy
for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and
Private Disease. Overcomes Prematureness and
prevents all for marriage life's duties, pleasure
and fecundity. \$1 per bottle given or sent
free to pay one describing symptoms; call or
address 400 Gray St., private entrance 406 Ma-
noa St., San Francisco 15

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CHANGE WROUGHT IN SENATE.

Kaulani Appropriation Defeated in
the Upper House.

COMMISSION ON LIQOR TRAFFIC.

Financial Standing of the Government.
Electric Railway Passed Third Read-
ing in House—Minister Damon Wanted
Alcohol Bill Changed—Work in House

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—JULY 11TH.

The Secretary read a communica-
tion from the House stating that that
body had adopted the Senate joint res-
olution regarding a new Fall route.
The first bill taken up was
No. 8, in which the item of
\$4000 for Kaulani appears. After
the bill was read Senator Horner



E. M. HANU, MEMBER FROM THIRD RE-
PRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

moved that all permanent settle-
ments and pensions be referred to the
next session.

Contrary to expectations there was
no discussion, and Senator Horner's
motion was carried by the following
vote: Ayes—Senators Horner, North-
rup, McCandless, Baldwin, Lyman,
Wright, Hocking and President Wil-
der. Nays—Senators Kauhane, Not-
ley, Brown, Rice, Waterhouse, Wil-
cox and Schmidt. The President's
vote carried the motion.

Senator Brown contended that the
motion did not strike out the amount.
The President said it did. Mr. Brown
appealed, and by a vote of 8 to 6 the
Chair was sustained.

Senator Baldwin then moved that
the total amount of the bill be placed
at \$54,600, which was \$4000 less than
the original amount. Carried. The
bill passed its third reading.

Senator Waterhouse's joint resolu-
tion on the liquor traffic came up for
discussion. Senator Brown believed
that the resolution was introduced in
good faith, with the end in view that
the country would be benefited by a
prohibition law. The speaker did not
believe that if the commission did
furnish a favorable report the next
Legislature would take any action.
He believed it was a waste of time and
would not vote for it.

Senator Waterhouse said he had no
idea of prohibition when he intro-
duced the resolution. He said that the
liquor traffic was of vital interest
to the community, and something
should be done to check it.

Senator Baldwin was in favor of the
resolution, and it could not be voted
down consistently, as it was in the
line of reform. He did not believe in
legislating ahead of public sentiment,
but the proposed commission could do
no harm and should be given a trial.
"Let the commission be appointed,"
concluded the speaker.

The resolution was finally referred
to a committee.

Attorney General Smith read his
bill exempting canals and other
fibrous plants from taxation for a
period of ten years.

The financial condition of the
country was treated by Min-
ister Damon. He compared the
bonded and interest-bearing debt
with one year ago and found that the
Government owed \$58,000 more in
small bills. He said that during the
first six months in 1894 bonds to the
amount of \$145,000 were sold. For the
same number of months in the pres-
ent year \$134,000 worth were sold—all
at par. The bonded indebtedness one
year ago was \$3,528,000; this year it is
\$3,738,000.

The Minister said he saw a way out
of the difficulty, and that was by ask-
ing people to whom money was due to
have a little more patience, as the
Government will be able to meet all
of its obligations. Mr. Damon con-
cluded his remarks by saying that the
Government had passed the critical
point and its credit was well estab-
lished.

Senator Schmidt moved to amend
the bill by inserting "silver deposits
may be replaced by gold coin, but not
gold by silver."

Senator Waterhouse was in favor of
passing the original bill without any
amendments.

Senator Baldwin was not in favor of
acting hastily.
Minister Damon wanted the bill
tabled to be considered at the next
session of the Legislature. Finally
the bill was referred to the following

committee: Senators Baldwin, Brown
and Wilcox.

The matter of compensation for the
members of the present Labor Com-
mission was referred to the Finance
Committee for consideration and re-
port.

The Supplementary Appropriation
Bill came up for third reading.
Senator Lyman moved to insert an
item of \$1800 for a telephonic service
between Puna and Hilo. On motion
this item was not inserted, but was
referred to the next Legislature.

The Military Bill was taken up and
discussed section by section. The
most important change decided on
will allow the commander-in-chief to
organize companies of sharpshooters,
which shall not be considered a part
of the National Guard.

Another change of importance was
an amendment to Section 38. The
original section read: "In time of
war, general courts martial or mili-
tary commissions may impose the
penalty of death, or fine not exceed-
ing five hundred dollars and (or) im-
prisonment at hard labor not exceed-
ing five years."

At Senator McCandless' suggestion,
Minister Hatch made this change:
"In time of war, general courts mar-
tial or military commissions may im-
pose the penalty of death, and may
impose all penalties authorized by
law for offenses which may be tried
by such courts martial or military
commissions and may impose fine not
exceeding five hundred dollars and
(or) imprisonment at hard labor not
exceeding five years in all cases not
otherwise provided."

At 2:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned
until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

After the usual opening ceremonies
the House proceeded with the reading
of communications received from the
Senate.

Joint resolution pertaining to the
system of land transfers and registry
of deeds had passed the Senate and
been referred to the committee on
passed bills.

The bill relating to granting an
electric light franchise in the city of
Hilo, Hawaii, had passed third read-
ing.

Rep. Winston reported on the act
relating to the withdrawal of kerosene
oil.

A report on Bill No. 4, relating to
the warden destruction of game, was
read. Both bills were recommended
to be passed.

Rep. Robertson from the Judiciary
Committee reported on Bill No. 18,
relating to the right-of-way over lands
of others.

The following questions to the Min-
ister of the Interior were propounded:
First—Has the Executive received a
petition from residents of this city re-
lating to the removal of the powder
magazine from its present position?

Second—If such has been received,
has any action been taken regarding
the matter?

It was decided that the bill looking
to the establishment of an electric
railway in the city of Honolulu should
be read through unless some objection
be made to matters contained therein.
The bill passed third reading.
At 11:50 the House adjourned till
1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Richards explained that the
chief clerk of the Interior Department
had called his attention to certain
errors in Act 2a appropriating ex-
penses of special session of Legis-
lature. The Hawaiian version does
not contain the proper number, and
says shall go into effect from and
after its approval; while the English
version says from and after its pas-
sage.

Rep. Kamaooha said the bill had
passed both Houses and been signed
by the president. He didn't think the
House could recall the bill.

Rep. Richards did not understand
that any bill could go beyond the
jurisdiction of the House. He would
move that the clerk attend to the cor-
rection.

Act No. 10, the Alcohol Bill, was
taken up on third reading. Sections
1, 2, 3, 4 passed as in the bill. Rep.
Bond moved as an amendment to
Section 5 a new section, as follows:

"The Collector-General of Customs
is hereby authorized to permit the
holders of licenses herein provided to
withdraw alcohol (of the strength of 90
per cent. proof, as determined by
Traill's hydrometer) from the Custom
House upon the payment of \$1 per
gallon duty on alcohol withdrawn to
be used for medical purposes, and \$3 50
per gallon duty on alcohol withdrawn
to be used for other purposes, and all
exceeding 90 per cent. shall pay
alcoholic duty in proportion to its
strength. Before allowing such alco-
hol to be withdrawn from the Custom
House the Collector-General shall re-
quire the licensee to subscribe on oath
to a statement setting forth the pur-
poses for which such alcohol is with-
drawn."

Rep. Kamaooha wanted to know
where the proposed section came from.
The committee had given careful at-
tention to the bill and it had passed
second reading. Now comes a member
of the same committee to change the
clause. He moved section pass as in
the bill.

R. P. Bond, in defense of the amend-
ment, said the section as in the bill
did not suit the Minister of Finance,
he did not think the duty high enough,
and accordingly the amendment was
presented which, the member said,
was satisfactory to Minister Damon.

Rep. Richards was in favor of mak-
ing any desirable change, but was
opposed to the amendment if no other
reason than it was not satisfactory
to Minister Damon. Because it did
not suit the Minister of Finance was
no reason why it should not pass.

The mover was asked by Rep. Win-
ston if the drugists had been con-
ferred with regarding the new section.
He was opposed to its passage.

Rep. Rycroft spoke against the
amendment, and hoped it would not
pass for several reasons. The drug-
gists complained that the present
high duty on alcohol had been the
means of transferring all the cognate
trade from Honolulu merchants to
San Francisco. He had seen two of
the largest firms and they said the
present section was what was required.
This country needed all the encour-
agement possible in the way of manu-
factures, and believing the present
section was in line with good legisla-
tion it would have his hearty support.
Section passed as in the printed draft.
The bill passed unanimously without
further amendments on call of ayes
and noes.

Act 15, relating to diseases among
animals, was, under suspension of the
rules, read by title and referred to
Sanitary Committee.

Act 12, to allow withdrawal from
the Custom House of kerosene oil in
certain cases, was taken up and con-
sidered section by section. The bill
passed without amendment or opposi-
tion, except change in title, making
it read, "An Act to allow the with-
drawal from the Custom House of ker-
osene oil for fuel in certain cases."

The bill was ordered engrossed and
read a third time on Friday.
A communication from the Senate
announced the passage of Senate bill
No. 3, to establish electric light plant
in Hilo. The bill was considered for
first time by the House.

Section 1 was amended in the upper
house by striking out exclusive right
asked for, and changing length of
franchise from fifteen to fifty years.
Rep. Rycroft insisted on rights
guaranteed him as a member of the
House. A request to this effect had
been ignored, an insult intended, to
which he was not accustomed.

Rep. McBryde said because the bill
came from the Senate they were not
compelled to pass it. Things were
going on with too much of a rush, the
Senate engrossed copy being entirely
different from House bill. Rep. Bond
agreed with members Rycroft and
McBryde.

Section 2 was reconsidered and
passed without change.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 were stricken
out of the House bill. Bill passed
first reading and ordered for second
reading Friday.

At 3:15 House adjourned till 10
o'clock Friday morning.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mare Island naval dock is to be
enlarged sufficiently to accommodate
the largest of American warships.

A Frenchman was arrested in New
York recently for counterfeiting
Haytian postage stamps.

The typhoon season having set in
warships cannot remain on the south
coast of Formosa. Foreign residents
are in a critical position. The gun-
boats there have been ordered to
assist them in every way possible.

J. Lamb Doty, U. S. Consul at
Tahiti, has been severely reprimand-
ed by the government for bad book-
keeping, failure to attend to his Con-
sular duties and his recent matri-
monial alliance with a native princess.

Emil Zola, the great French anth-
or, is on the point of breaking down.
Under command of physicians he has
suspended all work for the present.

Canada will forward a strong pro-
test to the Imperial government
against the Pacific seal fisheries' bill.

King Humbert of Italy has bestow-
ed the title of Prince upon Premier
Crispi as a protest against the re-
peated attacks made upon him by
Socialists and others.

Hon. John Foster, ex Secretary of
State and China's agent in the peace
negotiations at Shimoneski, arrived
at Vancouver, B. C. on the 2d. He
was given a grand ovation in Japan.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife
poisoner, was electrocuted at Sing
Sing on the 8th.

San Francisco had a million dol-
lars fire on June 27th, twenty acres
of frame structures in the vicinity of
Fifth and Market streets being
destroyed.

Mrs Leland Stanford won the case
against the United States Govern-
ment.

Monarch Bicycles.

According to statistics there are
two millions of bicycles used on
the Pacific Coast. Honolulu and
the islands contribute a fair num-
ber to this amount. Manager
Hendry, of the Hawaiian Hard-
ware Company, claims that Mon-
arch wheels are vastly superior to
any other kind. The first consigna-
ment of Monarchs sent to the is-
lands, consisting of eleven wheels,
was sold by the Hawaiian Hard-
ware Company in four days
through the hustling proclivities of
E. R. Hendry, who controls the
destinies of that concern. See
what is said about Monarch bicy-
cles in Timely Topics column this
morning.

Col. Spalding's Gift.

Col. Z. S. Spalding, a prominent
Hawaitian planter, at present in
New York, wired Welch & Co., San
Francisco, to subscribe \$100 on his
account for the benefit of the suf-
ferers of the recent fire in the Bay
City. A check for this amount
was delivered to the Examiner by
the above mentioned firm.

HEALTH BOARD IN SESSION.

Charges Against Dr. Armitage Dis-
cussed in Executive Session.

C. B. Wells Asks for Copy of Letter
Wherein Charges Against Him
by Dr. Armitage

President Smith presided at the reg-
ular weekly session of the Health
Board Wednesday afternoon. Pres-
ent: Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson and
Wayson; Members Waterhouse, Lan-
sing and Kellipio (the latter appointed
to succeed John Eua, resigned), Health
Agent Reynolds and Hon. H. P. Bal-
dwin, who was present at request of
President Smith in the matter of
charges against Dr. Armitage, Gov-
ernment physician at Walluku, Maui.
Dr. Monsarrat's reports were read
and filed.

Kol a Hospital report for quarter
ending July 1st with receipts and ex-
penditures was presented, read and
filed.

Letters regarding routine matters
at the leper settlement were read from
Agent Meyers; also from Ambrose
Hutchinson.

A petition signed by over 300 names
praying for the continuance of Lu
Chu & Co., to furnish paial for the
settlement during the next term was
presented. Action deferred.

Petition with 100 signers (all na-
tives), praying for the speedy removal
of Dr. Lindley as Government phys-
ician at North Kona and the appoint-
ment of Dr. McWayne. The charges
were quite lengthy, and contained
among other things that Dr. Lindley
refused to treat poor people, etc.
The secretary was instructed to furnish
translated copies of the charges to Dr.
Lindley.

C. B. Wells wrote asking the Board
to furnish him with a copy of the
letter written by Dr. Armitage con-
taining charges against him (Wells).
The matter was discussed at length
and, on motion of President Smith,
further discussion was deferred for ex-
ecutive session.

Mrs. Maggie Victor wanted the
Board to reimburse her for some
household effects claimed to have
been illegally sold at the settlement
and the amount (\$83) paid to the
Board. The heirs were instructed
that they must settle the matter be-
tween themselves, or the Board will
hold the money subject to the order of
the court.

Fifteen lepers, all duly examined
and reported upon by the full
board, were ordered sent to Molokai
as soon as arrangements could be
made.

The matter of charges against Dr.
Armitage was ordered considered in
executive session.

Regarding a proposition by Mr.
Baldwin relating to an appropriation
for opening a hospital at Waimea,
Kauai. Mr. Baldwin explained the
needs of a hospital at that place, the
only other being at Koloa. It was
impossible to send people over the
rough roads to Koloa. The building
had been constructed through the
good offices of Dr. Campbell. He de-
served great credit for the work done.
On motion a sum not to exceed \$500 a
quarter during the next three quar-
ters was voted to aid the hospital,
with the proviso that it be under jur-
isdiction of the Board. Dr. Campbell
to take charge, and indigent Hawaiians
to be treated free of charge.

Dr. Emerson reported for the Judi-
ciary Committee that it was impera-
tive some action be taken regarding
registration of births, deaths, mar-
riages, etc.

Agent Reynolds asked for sense of
meeting regarding fertilizer being
stored on Queen street. Complaints
were frequent as this being a nu-
isance. The Sanitary Committee were
instructed to investigate the matter.
Member Kellipio was appointed on
Leprosy Committee in place of John
Eua.

At 4:05 the Board went into execu-
tive session to consider charges against
Dr. Armitage.

TO TEACH CHINESE.

New Chair of Oriental Languages at the
State University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—When
Edward Tompkins died a quarter of a
century ago, he left \$50,000 for the
founding of a chair of Oriental lan-
guages at the State University.

The donation was in the shape of
land, which the regents were able to
dispose of only recently. The land
has been sold, and now the regents
are looking about for a man to fill the
chair. They have decided upon John
Fryer, an Englishman in the service
of the

TO BE LAID BY THE BRITISH.

Fanning Island Chosen for North Pacific Ocean Cable Station.

OVER SIX THOUSAND MILES LONG.

Hawaiian Islands Will Not be Touched. Estimated Cost Over Seven and a Half Millions—Hugh Craig Receives News from England and Hawaii.

The Pacific cable, which has been talked about for years on this side of the United States and discussed ad interim in Congress, is to be built by British capitalists. This is the latest information which Hugh Craig has on the subject. He has been interested in the problem for years, and has made the gathering of information on this subject a special study, with the result that he is in constant communication with those interested in the project in Australia, in England, France and Hawaii. To the statement that Englishmen and Australians with Canadians have decided to undertake the work he adds the further fact that the difficulty of obtaining a mid-ocean station has been overcome. It will be remembered that the United States government decided last winter not to sanction the establishment of such a station on any of the Hawaiian Islands to be controlled solely by Britishers.

To avoid international complications a station has been decided upon in latitude 8 north, on Fanning Island. This statement is confirmed by the London Financial News, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"Fanning island has been definitely selected as the Pacific cable station, because the United States declines to acquiesce in the acquisition by Great Britain of any of the Hawaiian Islands. The cable will be entirely British, and the Hawaiian Islands will not be touched."

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have unanimously indorsed the proposition to lay the cable, and recommended the British government to subsidize the undertaking. Fanning island is a little to the southwest of the Hawaiian group, and is in round figures 1100 miles distant from Honolulu. The station on the Hawaiian Islands was desired for the reason that the distance from Vancouver to Fanning island is 3232 miles, a longer distance than it is thought desirable to lay the cable without an intermediate station, if it were possible to shorten the distance by the difference of 1100 miles.

The cable is to be laid from Auckland, New Zealand, to Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific, a distance of 415 miles. The second section of the cable will be from Norfolk Island to Fiji, a distance of 1022 miles; the third to Fanning Island, 1715 miles; and the fourth and largest section, from Fanning Island to Vancouver, a distance of 3232 miles. The total length of this cable would thus be 6484 miles, or almost three times as long as the shortest trans-Atlantic cable. The latter is 2164 miles long, but has, like all the trans-Atlantic, no intermediate stations.

The estimated cost of this cable from Auckland to Vancouver is £1,517,000, or in round figures, \$7,585,000. This cable, it is proposed, shall be only one of a number of cables connecting with it in the Southern Hemisphere. The principal connection will be between Auckland and Sydney, New South Wales.

In connection with this project Mr. Craig received yesterday two letters from Honolulu showing what has recently been attempted by Audley Coote, an Australian of some means and a promoter of the cable project. In the first of these two letters Mr. Craig's correspondent says, under date of June 20th:

"Audley Coote wanted this Government to give him an exclusive franchise for four years to lay a cable between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast and a subsidy guarantee of \$25,000 per annum for twenty years. The Government declined to give it to him, but told him that when they had formulated any definite plan they would be pleased to consider it. He stated that various French and other cable companies, which he named, have agreed to take the matter up if the Governments interested will grant proper subsidies or guarantees, and that the French Government has agreed to give a certain sum for such purpose, provided the United States Government will assist. He proposes to return here and go on to Washington, D. C., in October, with a view to obtaining Congressional support for his scheme. The President has made the subject of a cable a leading point in his message to the special session of the Legislature now sitting, and an enabling act will be introduced by the Government."

Mr. Craig's second letter is merely an indorsement of Audley Coote as a man of honor and honest purpose, but questions whether he represents the Australian Governments in any capacity. The letter also says that Mr. Coote's idea is not supported by the Canadian Government which, in the light of Mr. Craig's more recent views in regard to Fanning Island, is comprehensible.

Last winter a meeting of merchants and business men generally was held in St. Louis. It was, in fact, a commercial congress, and the delegates were chosen by the Chambers of Commerce, Produce Exchanges and Mayors of the different cities represented. To this congress three delegates were appointed from here in the persons of Frederick G. Voss, Albert E. Castle and Hugh Craig, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Craig bore with him resolutions indorsing the New Zealand cable proposition and the Pacific cable project. In these resolutions as to the latter no subsidy from the United States Government was asked, in fact, it was expressly set forth that only moral support should be sought.

The Government was urged to take up the matter at once, as it was known that the British Government, French, Canadian and Australian Governments had the matter under consideration. The St. Louis Congress after slightly modifying the resolutions adopted them and memorialized the United States Congress on the subject. No action, however, was taken by Congress, chiefly, it was said, because those who were inclined to favor it were led to believe that the recommendations were merely a prelude to the asking of government subsidies.

Later on the subject of establishing a cable station on one of the Hawaiian Islands under exclusive British control came up and was not acquiesced in by the United States. The result of which Mr. Craig has just received news, that the station in the North Pacific will be Fanning island and the Hawaiian Islands will not be touched.—[S. P. Examiner, July 3.]

ENGLAND'S NEW MINISTRY.

List of Men Who Will Guide Destinies of Great Britain.

LONDON, June 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury has completed the work of forming the new Cabinet. The Ministry is as follows: Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury; President of Council, the Duke of Devonshire; Lord High Chancellor, Baron Halsbury; Lord of the Privy Seal, Viscount Cross; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley; First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain; Secretary of State for War, Marquis of Landsdowne; First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen; Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton; President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie; President of the Local Government Board, Henry Chaplin; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Caddogan; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Baron Ashbourne; Secretary for Scotland, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry James.

Other appointments are as follows: Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Robert William Hanbury; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon.

China Must Come to Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The following is the actual state of the negotiations concerning the Chinese loan. Russia, on her side, has agreed to grant certain modifications of a nature to soothe the susceptibilities and amour propre of the Chinese in the form of convention. China, on the other hand, has not given any refusal, but has simply resorted to delays and tergiversation, to which the Government at Peking has at last been firmly requested to put an end. The reply, one way or the other, which Russia demands, is expected immediately. It is anticipated here that China will more likely accept than refuse. I have this information from an absolutely certain source.

Republic in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The World says: A republic is to be proclaimed in Cuba. An election of delegates will take place in New York July 10th. All the Cuban clubs of the United States will be represented. Delegates will choose a President for the provisional government for the new republic.

Thomas Estrada Palma has been selected to succeed Jose Marti, the "Illustrious Cuban Martyr." Immediately upon the proclaiming of the republic interest-bearing bonds will be issued, redeemable when Spanish domination ends.

Prince Bismarck Ill.

FREIDRICHSTADT, July 2.—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill and unable to partake of food. Count Herbert Bismarck and other members of the ex-Chancellor's family have arrived. A correspondent, who has intimate relations with the Bismarck family, says that Bismarck's health has been serious for the past week. He is suffering from great physical depression, combined with severe neuralgia in the face, and is only able to take liquid food.

Building Boom in Tropics.

OAKLAND, June 27.—The Judson Works at Emeryville are in full operation. The rolling mills and nail works are running day and night with three shifts of men. Building booms in Mexico, Central America and Hawaii are the cause of the sudden renewed activity in the iron industry here.

Rudolph Spreckels Demurs.

Rudolph Spreckels has filed a demurrer to the important suit instituted against him by his parents.

In the demurrer to the complaint his son Rudolph asserts in the first place that a wife cannot be joined with the husband in a suit to recover under such conditions. In the second place it is claimed that a court of equity has no jurisdiction, and in the third it is maintained that Claus Spreckels and Anna C. Spreckels, having waited so long before commencing suit, they have given up all legal remedy.

An appeal is also made to set aside the temporary injunction issued by the court. Arguments will be heard on July 12th.

Lambert Gets Five Years.

W. R. Lambert, ex police court clerk of Oakland, Cal., has been sentenced to five years in San Quentin. Judge Frank prefaced the sentence by saying that a sad lesson might be drawn from Lambert's past position, his downfall and present plight, "dine," said Frank, "to the indulgence in the society of vicious people and the habit of drink." Lambert said he was crazy drunk when he made the trip to Honolulu.

RUSSIA IS TO FIGHT JAPAN.

Troops and Ships Are Now Massed at Vladivostok.

SECRET PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

British Admiral Has Withdrawn Guard From Formosa—Germans Believe Great Britain Has a Treaty With the Eastern Power—Fighting, Etc.

BERLIN, June 30.—A member of the diplomatic service, and a close friend of Prince Bismarck, has assured me that the reports of the preparations being on foot for an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan are quite correct.

He is of the opinion that a secret treaty of alliance has been concluded between Great Britain and the Japanese Government. My informant anticipates serious complication in Europe, Asia and Africa owing to the inconsistent policy pursued by the German Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The Chinese Legation here gives a formal denial to the rumors of a breakdown in the negotiations for the Chinese loan guaranteed by Russia. On the contrary it is announced that these negotiations will soon culminate in a satisfactory agreement, subject to certain slight modifications of the conditions originally proposed.

Denial is also made by the legation of the reported participation in the loan by England and the United States. I may add that these statements are fully in accordance with information furnished from Russian diplomatic sources.

HONGKONG, July 1.—The British Admiral has withdrawn his guard from the island of Formosa and has offered to take foreigners aboard his ships. The German Admiral has made a similar offer to all Germans. It is believed the reason for this action is that it is inexpedient to retain a guard with the Japanese forces advancing and fighting probable.

MASSING SHIPS AND MEN.

Russia Has a Great Force Ready to Attack Japan.

TACOMA, June 30.—The Norwegian steamer Oscar II., which arrived early this morning, 18 days from Vladivostok, Siberia, brings news that the indications are good for another small Oriental war. Unknown to the outside world Captain R. Anderson, of the steamer, says Russia has massed 80,000 men at Vladivostok, and it is believed in Siberia that preparations are being made for an advance on Japan. Captain Anderson says:

"Russia has been secretly, but actively, at work, and, in the event of trouble with Japan, is prepared to hurl a formidable navy and land force into the coveted territory which Japan has wrested from China. These ships and troops have been massed at Vladivostok, where the scene is decidedly warlike. The entrance to the harbor is planted full of torpedoes, and no vessels are allowed to pass in or out without Russian naval officers on board, as well as experienced Russian pilots who know where the torpedoes are planted. My vessel was escorted in this manner both going in and coming out of the harbor."

"Inside the harbor the entire Pacific fleet of Russian warships is massed ready to steam down the coast at a moment's notice. On shore 80,000 troops have been concentrated, and the evidence is clear that Russia is fully prepared for trouble in case the Japanese give any occasion for it."

"The massing of these ships and troops at Vladivostok has been done secretly by Russia, unusual precautions having been taken to prevent the spread of any intelligence regarding the actual force she has quartered there. What Russia's designs are cannot, of course, be told, and are purely conjectural, but it is clear that if she builds a railroad line south from Vladivostok to the Yellow Sea her intention is to obtain an open port and hold it at all hazards."

"The whole country looks like war and the situation is considerably strained, but the peace element is hoping that the tension may be relieved and matters settled without a resort to arms."

It was intimated to Captain Anderson before he left that the Government would be pleased if he did not take pains to spread his knowledge of the operations at Vladivostok, but he did not hesitate much this evening when asked to tell what he knew, as he thinks the world is entitled to know the facts.

The Oscar II carried to Vladivostok a cargo of cement, used in constructing the trans-Siberian railroad. Captain Anderson says the construction of this road is being rapidly pushed, the czar of Russia having given orders to finish it as quickly as possible.

As soon as this line is finished, he says, the Russian Government intends extending it from Vladivostok southward through Manchuria and Corea to an open seaport.

CAPTAIN DAVIES DENIES.

Says He Has Nothing to do With Hawaiian Schemes.

Captain William Davies, the mariner whose name has been connected with the movement of filibusters toward the Hawaiian Islands, declares that he has absolutely no connection with it. He denies that he is in any way associated with the schemers or involved in their plan. He says that he has had enough of that sort of business, and that since his affair in landing the arms in the former revolt he has led a revolutionary life alone. Any association of his name with the current movement is therefore unwarranted and unjust, he says. He is engaged in a legitimate business, and has abandoned any and all revolutionary enterprises.



A VERY LIVELY OBJECT.

Man on Horseback—Hallo, old man! given up riding? Man on Foot—Well, the fact is, my doctor says that I am getting too fat and advises me to take short, quick runs during the day. But I want some object to run for. Man on Horseback—Buy a straw hat.

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged stock in each department and feel justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

PURE. HEALTHFUL. REFRESHING. AGREEABLE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

AT ALL HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHOLESALE: F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., HONOLULU.

G. WEST, Commission Merchant IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Carriage Materials Of Every Description Including OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND WHITE WOOD LUMBER, Spokes, all sizes; Wagon Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Floes, Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes. AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Trimmers' Materials Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires. Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices. All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets. Telephone No. 450. 1875.

CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Sepulchre Lane, Leeward Fort Sta.

Castle & Cooke Ltd.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company OF BOSTON. Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT

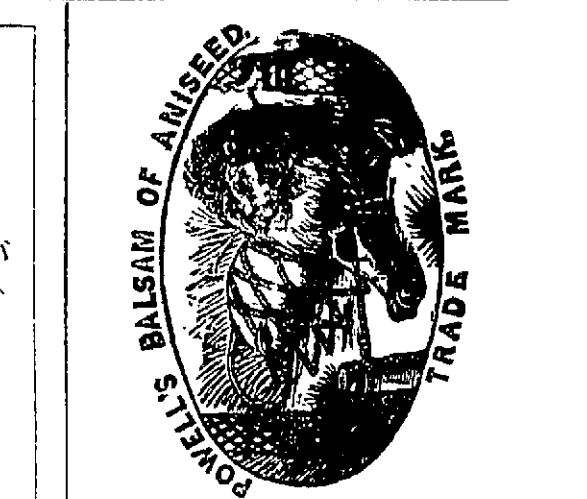
Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH,

Agent, Alakea street. P. S.—By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost. 1616-17.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufactures rubber stamps of all descriptions



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world attests its immense value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AND CAPS ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OBTAIN THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPS COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a delibereate untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, on one generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO BOTTLES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

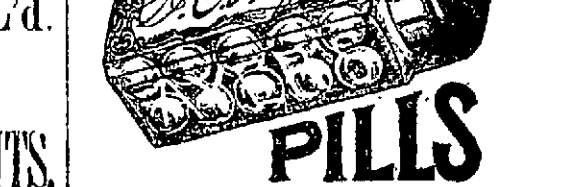
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE

SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSUBSTANTIAL IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, 31 Great Russell Street, London, C. W.



Ayer's PILLS

Best Family Medicine CURE Sick Headache, Constipation, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

AYER'S PILLS,

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Pills is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Death to High Prices.

We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazines and papers.

Write us for prices, and we will save you money.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to us.

CHAS. SCHARF & CO., Arlington Block, Honolulu, H. I. Publishers of Liberator Hawaiian Mingle. 1617-18

BILL TO AID A PACIFIC CABLE

Introduced in the Senate Yesterday
by Minister Smith.

NEW SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFERS.

Report of Committee on Finance in the
Senate—New Issues of Gold and Silver
Certificates—Joint Resolution Regarding
Fresh Meats—Pail Road, Etc.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY, JULY 10TH.

Senator Waterhouse, for the Finance
Committee, presented the following
report on the Currency bill:

HON. W. C. WILDER, President of the
Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Finance, to
which was referred Act 4, an Act to
Regulate the Currency, have very carefully
considered the subject and recom-
mend that the Act pass the
Senate. The following explanations
may be of value:

Section 1. There is on special de-
posit in the vaults of the Treasury the
sum of \$812,000, as against the out-
standing certificates. As to the cor-
rectness of the amount of certificates
actually in existence, there is no
record of numbers, denominations and
amounts other than the ledger ac-
count shows. One of the principal
reasons for wishing to call in the old
issue and make a new one is to enable
the Treasury Department to open a
complete and comprehensive record of
all outstanding certificates, together
with dates of issue, numbers, denomina-
tions, cancellations, etc. Such a
record has never been had, nor can
one be made up with the data at hand,
so that no other method presents itself
except by calling in the old issue and
making a new one. A new issue would
admit of a \$5 silver certificate, which
is apparently needed, to judge from
the expressions of opinion of numer-
ous business men and others.

Sec. 2. If a new issue is made, it
will be possible to have gold as well as
silver certificates, and these would be
a matter of great convenience to the
general public. Your committee is
therefore in favor of the whole Act.

The same gentleman introduced the
following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives—That the
President of the Republic be requested
to appoint a committee of three per-
sons to investigate the fresh meat of
Honolulu, in its relations to the public
health and also in regard to any ten-
dency in such trade toward a mono-
poly, and report their findings to the
Legislature of 1896.

On motion of Senator Rice the resolu-
tion was adopted.

Senator Horner read a resolution
which was to the effect that no bills
can be introduced by members of the
Senate after the 15th inst. It was
adopted with the understanding that
it does not apply to the Executive.

Senator Wilcox's bill "An Act to
Prevent Footbinding" was read for
the first time. Its aim is to prevent
the practice of the Oriental custom in
this country.

Attorney General Smith read the
cable bill. The full text appears be-
low:

An Act to Facilitate the Construction
and Maintenance of Telegraph
Cables in the Pacific.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of
the Republic of Hawaii:

Sec. 1. The President, with the
consent of the Cabinet, is hereby
authorized and empowered to nego-
tiate and conclude a contract or con-
tracts with any person or persons, cor-
poration or corporations, government
or governments, for the construction,
maintenance and operation of a tele-
graphic cable or cables connecting the
several islands of the Republic, or
connecting the Republic of Hawaii
with the countries lying in or border-
ing upon the Pacific Ocean.

Sec. 2. There may be incorporated
in any such contract or contracts pro-
visions to allow the free use of any
Government lands necessary for the
construction, maintenance or opera-
tion of such cable or cables;

To admit free of duty all material
to be used exclusively in the construc-
tion, maintenance or operation of any
cable or cables;

To allow the condemnation and
appropriation according to law of
such land, property or rights of way
as may be necessary for the construc-
tion, maintenance or operation of such
cable or cables and the land connec-
tions thereof;

To remit for a term of years there-
in to be stated, all taxes upon the prop-
erty located within the Republic be-
longing to or connected with such
cable or cables and necessary or prop-
erly appurtenant to the construction,
maintenance or operation of such cable
or cables;

To remit all harbor and port dues
and charges upon any vessel or ves-
sels engaged in laying or maintaining
any such cable or cables, or which
may be stationed in the waters of the
Republic for such purpose; and,

To render to such enterprise or en-
terprises such financial assistance as
may seem just and advantageous to
the interests of the Republic.

Sec. 3. Such financial assistance
may consist of:

(1) A fixed semi-annual cash pay-
ment or subsidy for a stated period; or

(2) A guarantee by the Republic of
a payment of the principal or interest
or both, of a stated amount of the
bonds of any person or company con-
structing or operating such cable or
cables; or

(3) A subsidy by issuing to the
party or parties indicated in such con-
tract a stated amount of the bonds of
the Republic bearing interest at the
rate and payable at the time or times
therein stated; or

(4) A subscription to the stock of
any corporation or corporations formed
for the purpose of constructing and
operating any such cable or cables; or

(5) A guarantee of a certain amount
of income per annum; or

(6) The participation by this Govern-
ment with other governments in the
joint construction and ownership of
any such cable;

(7) A combination of any two or
more of the methods herein before
mentioned, or other proper method
not herein enumerated.

Sec. 4. Such contract or contracts
shall also contain such provisions as
to the President and Cabinet shall
seem necessary or proper for the pro-
tection of the interests of the Repub-
lic in and concerning the use and
maintenance of such cable.

Sec. 5. Any contract or contracts
concluded under or by authority of
this Act, involving the payment of
any money, shall be subject to the
ratification and approval by the Leg-
islature.

Sec. 6. The President is hereby
authorized and empowered to employ
an agent or agents to assist either
within the Republic or in any foreign
country in obtaining full information
concerning the size, weight, composi-
tion and character of the cable or
cables required for the purposes stated
in this Act, and of the cable repair
ship or ships which may be neces-
sary, and all other information prop-
erly incidental to the subject matter
of this Act; and in negotiating any
such contract or contracts.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of defray-
ing the expenses which may be in-
curred by virtue of this Act, the sum
of ten thousand dollars is hereby
appropriated out of any moneys in
the treasury otherwise unappropriated,
which, or so much thereof as may
become necessary shall be ex-
pended in such manner as may be
directed by the President.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect
and become a law from and after the
date of its approval.

The bill passed its first reading, and
on motion will take the usual course.

Mr. Smith gave notice of his inten-
tion to introduce an Act to encourage
agricultural enterprises. The object
of the bill is to exempt certain ma-
chinery from all taxes.

Senator Brown read his bill relating
to motions for new trials, appeals, etc.

The same senator gave a verbal re-
port for the Judiciary Committee on
the House Joint Resolution regarding
the system of land transfer and res-
titution of deeds. The committee be-
lieved in the resolution and recom-
mended the Senate to concur.

Attorney-General Smith moved the
adoption of the resolution calling for
the commission of three, to be ap-
pointed by the President, to examine
the present system of auditing ac-
counts, and report to the next Leg-
islature.

The Currency Bill came up for con-
sideration and, with a slight amend-
ment, passed its second reading. It
will be read for the third time to-
day.

In speaking of the affairs of his
office, Minister Damon stated that the
deposits in the Postal Savings Bank
for the last twelve months exceeded
the withdrawals by \$100,000. He
mentioned this fact to prove that the
public had confidence in the Govern-
ment.

Attorney-General Smith made a
suggestion for the sake of economy.
It was to the effect that bills should
not be engrossed until they have been
read three times. The matter was
referred to the Committee on Joint
Rules.

Bill No. 8 was referred back to the
Engrossing Committee.

At 11:20 o'clock the Senate ad-
journed till 10 o'clock Thursday
morning.

House of Representatives.

Replying to a question by Rep. Ha-
nana, Minister Damon stated that
Mrs. Kaubane had not married, there-
fore her allowance would be con-
tinued.

A communication from the Senate
announced that the Chinese Immigra-
tion Act had passed third reading.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the com-
mittee to whom was referred the joint
resolution for a commission of engi-
neers regarding the feasibility of a
road over the Pail. The recommenda-
tion was favorable to the passage of
the bill.

Bill relating to Circuit Courts and
Senate bill to prevent wanton destruc-
tion of game were read third time.

Rep. Kamaoha favored passage of
the latter. Rep. Robertson pointed
out that the House was not compelled
to pass every bill the Senate might
transmit. The House had not con-
sidered the matter. He recommended
that action be deferred by referring to
Committee on Commerce.

Rep. Cluney explained that the ob-
ject of the bill was to prevent young
game being slaughtered.

Bill was deferred, the Speaker cast-
ing the deciding vote.

In sustaining the report of the com-
mittee on Pail road, Rep. Rycroft
hoped something would be done in the
premises without delay. Reference
was made to efforts of the Thurston
administration in reducing the grade.

Rep. Richards opposed the measure.
He could see no reason for spending
money on the road, the Pail being
only a place for tourists to visit.

Rep. Robertson replied by saying
that was the only direct route by land
to the other side of this island.

Besides pleasure travel, Rep. Ry-
croft said there was a large amount of
traffic across the Pail. Passed unani-
mously.

House adjourned at 10:50 till 10
o'clock Thursday morning.

"We had an epidemic of dysentery
in this vicinity last summer," says
Samuel S. Pollock, of Briceland, Cal.
"I was taken with it and suffered
severely until some one called my
attention to Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I
procured a bottle and felt better
after the first dose. Before one-half
of the bottle had been used I was
well. I recommended it to my
friends and their experience was the
same. We all unite in saying it is
the best." For sale by all medical
dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents.

Two hundred and fifty sailors,
under command of Lieutenant-
Commander Ingersoll, took part in
the 4th of July exercises in 'Frisco.
Firing one of the big guns on the
Philadelphia was the signal for the
parade to commence.

PENSION FOR KAIULANI.

Believed to be Stroke of Good
Policy.

A subject of more than ordinary
importance is now before the Legis-
lature, the decision of which must
certainly have a strong influence
on the future of Hawaii. I refer to
the proposed allowance to Miss
Kaiulani, who is now in England.
Some provision for her is expected
by native Hawaiians, as it was
proposed by the American govern-
ment, and necessarily endorsed by
the Hawaiian commission and
government, under the treaty of
annexation which was prepared by
the Harrison administration as the
basis of union. It involved a plan
which was to be a part of the con-
tract of union, and was generally
approved by all who supported the
treaty of annexation, there and
here.

It cannot be said that the same
reasoning will apply to Liliuoka-
lani, inasmuch as she deliberately
and knowingly forfeited all claim
to the proposed allowance on two
different occasions, and in such a
bold manner as to leave no room
for applying the same argument to
her case. For the present, at least,
she has forfeited all claim to be
treated like Kaiulani, either by
Hawaii or the United States. The
time may come when there will be
good and sufficient reasons for a
change of public sentiment toward
her, both in the United States and
Hawaii; but it cannot be enter-
tained at present.

As regards Kaiulani, however,
the case is entirely different, and
the proposed settlement on her
should be made, both on her ac-
count and on Hawaii's account.
She has done nothing that can be
construed into a forfeiture of the
good will of the Hawaiian people,
so far as is known. The proposed
allowance, if honestly made and
carried out, will doubly benefit
Hawaii, as it must increase the
good will toward us; not only of the
English government and people,
but also of every European govern-
ment and people, most of whom
still look upon us with suspicion,
as a crowd of adventurers unwor-
thy of any notice or favors, except
such as are accorded under the
usage of nations. It is a case
where acts speak louder than
words. And most certainly such a
course will raise Hawaii in the
estimation of Americans, and tend
to draw to us many who now look
with distrust. It will be construed
as a noble act, and may do more to
secure annexation than any other
act that we can do, which is the
aim of all our efforts. We must
bear in mind that there is a large
and influential element in the
United States opposed to an-
nexation on any terms. The pro-
posed act will do more to draw
this class into a tacit acquiescence
in what they do not approve than
any one thing we can do.

Another point which should not
be overlooked, is the influence
which it will exert here in bring-
ing Hawaiians to view more favor-
ably the present Government and
its administration of affairs.
Whether we are willing to admit it
or not, there exists a very strong
feeling among the natives against
annexation, and this can only be
overcome by discretion on the part
of the Government and by such
acts as they will approve and will
convince them that no ill feelings
are entertained against them, as
many Hawaiians still believe are
entertained. It is hard to divest
them of this mistaken belief, but it
exists, and such kind acts as this
will assist to remove it and soften
their animosity.

There should be no opposition to
this wise and discreet measure.
The pension to Kaiulani will be
worth to Hawaii ten times more
than it costs, and may eventually
prove to be the feather that turns
the scale, when annexation is
weighed before the American Sen-
ate. I sincerely believe that no
one in the Legislature will ever re-
gret having voted for the proposed
allowance.

H. M. WHITNEY.

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efit of visitors.

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W. H. RICE,

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895

W. J. GALLAGHER has launched the Hawaiian Commercial Journal and Maritime Report upon the journalistic seas of Hawaii. The paper devotes its energies entirely to the promotion of Hawaiian commercial and industrial interests. The object is a good one and the paper ought to meet with success.

In view of the opposition that has arisen to the allowance of \$4000 for Kaiulani it becomes a matter for serious consideration, whether it would not be good policy for the Legislature to insert a clause making the payment of the sum named conditional to the young lady's taking the oath of allegiance to the Republic. This condition could not be regarded as an imposition. Liliuokalani has sworn allegiance and certainly the woman who was named as her successor ought not to object to following a good example.

From the Siberian stronghold comes a story that Russia is quietly but positively preparing for an advance upon Japan in order to obtain the much coveted winter harbor. The yarn savors of the imagination of a fertile brain, yet owing to the rapid following of events which are of not a little moment to Russian aspirations in the East, it is not surprising for that country to make preparations for the fight which may be precipitated. It may be placed as a foregone conclusion that Russia will not calmly sit by and watch Eastern territory slip from her grasp.

The whole community will give its approval to the following from the editorial columns of the current number of the Anglican Church Chronicle: "We are glad to see that Honolulu has recovered some of its wonted gaiety. The social gatherings have been very pleasant, and the public entertainments have been well attended. The coldness which found vent in elights and cutting bows has become decidedly less. The very reprehensible and uncalled-for behavior, which has alienated persons who have been warm friends for years is wearing away by degrees, and we may hope for a renewal of our cordial times."

The postponement of the pension item of the appropriation bill can in no way be regarded as a vote of lack of confidence in the Executive. As has been previously remarked in this paper, a republican form of government does not create its ministry an infallible body which on proof of its infallibility is called upon to step down and out. Members of the Executive propose and the people dispose, and between the two the country obtains legislation far more stable and less subject to be influenced by the passing passion of the hour. We believe the Senate would have done better to come out flat-footed rather than making use of pigeon-holing tactics. Their action will, however, give the friends and opponents of the pension item time to think on their ways and the events of the next few months may demonstrate the wisdom of the two factions beyond the question of a doubt. It is a pure matter of policy and the country is taking chances whichever way the matter is decided. The discussion has brought out one fact that should not be pigeon-holed or forgotten, and that is the general readiness of the majority of the supporters of the Government to deal liberally with Kaiulani and everyone else connected with the fallen monarchy when a disposition is shown to accept the changed conditions that now exist and will continue to exist so long as the country stands for a Government by and for the people.

Andrew Lawrence, late city editor of the San Francisco Examiner, is expected here with his wife by the Australia.

WANT THE REPUBLIC SUSTAINED.

People of the United States are inclined to give more credence to the filibuster yarn than do the people of Hawaii, and in view of the recent action taken to guard Cuban territory they are watching with interest what move will be made by the Administration to protect this country from invasion. This Government has very properly placed in the hands of the proper authorities the information obtained as to possible armed expeditions to these shores, thereby putting the responsibility where it belongs. The Washington Star says:

"The feeling is that the reason for preventing filibustering expeditions to Hawaii is twice as strong as that operating in the case of Cuba. The proclamation in the one case is only in obedience to law. It is designed to prevent what public sentiment in this country really desires to see come about. A proclamation in the other case would not only be in compliance with the law, but would be reinforced by public sentiment from one end of the country to the other. The people of the United States want the Hawaiian Republic sustained and would welcome an opportunity to help sustain it."

"The hope is expressed that the Hawaiian representatives will continue the policy begun and give prompt warning of any movements inaugurated in this country designed to injure their home government. The case is a very plain one. Whatever Mr. Cleveland may once have attempted, or whatever his personal feelings at present may be, the fact is beyond dispute that the Dole government is a friendly power in the eyes of this government, and is entitled to the fullest benefits of the laws of neutrality and comity obtaining among the nations. Spain is entitled to no more consideration than Hawaii in the premises—if, indeed, as much."

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS DUE PIONEERS.

From the statements made by "a member of the third house," it is quite evident that the pioneers in the coffee district are still a little fearful that the much desired concessions in the Land Act will not be carried out by the Senate, especially in those sections effecting more directly the small landholders. It may be laid down as a general law that a country situated as these islands are today must follow a liberal policy in the disposition of its lands in order to attract the small farmer to its shores to invest his labor and what little money he may have saved by dint of hard work and strict economy. The country wants small landholders to develop its agricultural interests—a class of men who will act as a tonic to the racial, industrial and commercial conditions as they now exist.

The people now in the country believe there are great possibilities before the man who will turn to and improve the lands that have thus far remained undeveloped. But it must be remembered that what is offered to the agriculturist is still a possibility. An American farmer is taking a big contract on his hands when he leaves his home and comes to the middle of the Pacific to make a living with the possibility of a little more.

Men of the class desired do not come to the country simply for a change of scene and climate, and it would be a poor business move on their part if they did not see a fair prospect of improving their financial standing. There is plenty of land in the United States and Canada that can be had for the asking and it is not reasonable to expect that people of these countries will rush to Hawaii without considering that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

On the other hand the land of Hawaii is limited and cannot be parceled out without some financial returns and legislative restrictions that will keep it out of the hands of the adventurous rabble and the grasp of the greedy capitalists. The country cannot afford, however, to have these restrictions border on the keen edge of parsimony.

The cash returns from the sale of unimproved lands is as nothing compared to the returns to the Government from increased valuation consequent to the successful efforts of the first settlers. On every dollar expended in opening up new districts and promoting new industries a dividend is realized by the Government. To the pioneers then is due every possible assistance—call it concession if you like—that can be given. The claims of the Olaa pioneers allowed by the Land Act as passed by the House of Representatives are not unreasonable, in view of the risks that these people have taken and the benefit to be derived to the country if success attends their efforts.

PREPARED FOR CABLE CO-OPERATION.

Previous history of Pacific cable projects cannot fail to have brought to the minds of the public men of this country that if they want anything done they must do it themselves. The Enabling Act placed before the Legislature is right in line with this policy, and will allow the executive powers of the Government to at least proceed in a business-like manner to test the integrity of private promoters and the legislators of the governments interested in the scheme. With the passage of the Act, Hawaii is put on record as being prepared to deal with any country willing to pay its proportional share of the expense of construction and maintenance of the cable. The country is done with dealing with beautiful generalities and comes forward unmistakably to show the color of its gold. It is not a strikingly large sum that Hawaii has to offer, but in consideration of the resources on which it has to draw, the action forecast by passing the bill is a display of determination to do something, that might be copied by the more wealthy nations to advantage.

Since the United States has seen fit to practically shut off England from landing a cable in this country, and on the other hand England shows the disposition to try the experiment of landing on the Fanning Island, the co-operation of Great Britain is to all intents and purposes out of the question. The United States and Japan are the countries to which we must turn with any hope of success, and if the previous attitude of the two countries counts for anything the latter may be expected to go about the work with far less dilly-dallying than the former.

Japan is quite ready to fall into line with any movement that will prove a boon to its commercial interests, and furthermore has plenty of money and enthusiasm to push such a scheme to successful realization. It is on particularly friendly terms with the United States and would undoubtedly contribute liberally to any scheme to bring it in closer commercial union with that country. The United States wants the cable but thus far its legislators have failed to furnish the necessary funds. The next Congress promises to do better than its predecessors and if the cable lightning really is to strike the majority of the next Congress it is quite necessary for Hawaii to be in a position to co-operate, that there can be no cause for delay on this end of the line.

NAVAL PATRIOTISM

When the American people elevate some of their naval officers to the Presidency or a prominent Cabinet position they can depend upon it that the tail of the British lion will be twisted, the Russian bear's fur ruffled and the scream of the eagle heard generally throughout the world. Rear Admiral Belknap is the latest to make public declarations of principles in a well guarded speech at Newport, N. H. The admiral in speaking to a gathering of Grand Army veterans made the following remarks: "Some people will tell you that the era of universal peace is nigh at hand; that international arbitration will supplant all war; that money spent in maintaining a navy is wasted; but, unless all signs fail, the coming century will

witness the greatest contentions and struggles, commercial and political, industrial and social, the modern world has ever known; struggles that will provoke racial animosities and lead to revolutions and war. The Pacific will be a great field of commercial rivalry and strife, and baneful will be the effect upon this country if British greed and cunning, tortuous diplomacy and tireless intrigues result in the planting of her flag on that key of the North Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands, or the gaining of a foothold upon the soil of Nicaragua."

This above bears out the statement of Admiral Meade that a sailor's life inspires patriotism.

OUR UNIVERSITY GIRLS.

Our correspondent's remarks on Honolulu's university girls are worthy of more than a passing thought. The boys have been liberally provided for, and the country has reason to be proud of its record along this line, but it must be admitted that the new woman is sadly neglected. By the new woman we do not refer to the masculine type of femininity that aspires to abbreviated skirts or Parisian bloomers. These individuals have no more claim for public sympathy or serious consideration than the most sour-faced, bombazine-clad old maid that ever graced a funeral, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the freaks of fashion will not punish Honolulu with them. It is the new woman with a cultivated brain resulting from higher education that is wanted in this country. Our schools are good, so far as they go, but why should the young ladies be forced to call their education complete when they have finished the course mapped out for them here, while the young men are sent away to prepare themselves to compete with the men of the world? In these days of higher education it is time parents came to know that the girls must have something more than the ordinary common school or academy A. B. C.'s to compete and stand on a social, moral and intellectual level with the women of the world.

Much discussion and misrepresentation of the monetary experiment being made in Chile has caused the representatives of that government at Washington to issue a statement to the effect that, although the republic has adopted gold as the standard of value the same as the United States, it continues the use of silver. Silver is exported because more of it can be purchased by a gold dollar under the new ratio than can be purchased in the markets of the world. The secretary of the Chilean legation says of the change: "It will have no effect whatever on our bonds or outstanding loans, all of which are payable, principal and interest, in gold. But it will insure a stable currency. It is not expected that gold will circulate much in ordinary commercial transactions. Silver will be the medium together with bank notes issued substantially upon the United States system. To carry out the provisions of the new law, the President of Chile is authorized to sell some of the nitrate bonds to procure the coin necessary to retire this paper money. For three years he is also authorized to coin \$10,000,000 of silver annually, and to negotiate for advances on the purchase money of the nitrate beds."

If the various commissions created by the Legislature do their work properly, the country bids fair to know more about itself than it has for some time past. Senator Waterhouse's resolution for the investigation of the liquor traffic ought to throw light on the much disputed condition resulting from the increased importation of saki. As was remarked by Senator Baldwin, the investigation "will cost nothing," and it may result in vast benefit to the community that is curious to know the exact status of the liquor trade.

An exequatur has been issued to H. Focke as Consul for Belgium.

NO UNIVERSITY GIRLS.

Honolulu Looking for Higher Education for Women.

Correspondent Wants to Know Why This Is So—Opportunity for Investment.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper of Tuesday morning contains a list of Hawaiian boys returned from American colleges and universities, and, following it, this statement: "The above roll shows that many Honolulu people are giving their sons the best educational advantages, and it is doubtful if any town in the United States of the size of Honolulu has so many sons in the universities." The italics in this quotation are mine, Mr. Editor, for the remark at once suggests, "Where are our college girls?" Briefly, "They are not." Why has Honolulu sixteen returning college men, not to mention those who are spending the vacation elsewhere, and, so far as we know, not one female candidate for a collegiate degree?

Perhaps in our, at present, much-made-of Hawaii, "Paradise of the Pacific," "Cross Roads of the Pacific," "Western Hub," or whatever we are called, we are a little inclined to praise our virtues, to the overlooking of our faults, as if a man with boastful pride should call attention to his remarkably skilled left hand, quite unmindful of his right hand, withered and limp.

We have many times dwelt on this striking difference in our sex education, and have tried to account for it. A quick answer to the question might be had in the families now represented in the colleges boys largely outnumber girls. This is for the most true—at least at corresponding ages. But one cannot forget that there are families in Honolulu where girls predominate. Is the fault with the girls, or with the parents, or with the climate, that Honolulu is behind the times in educational measures?

We would scarcely like to claim that the Hawaiian climate produces boys in good numbers who rank well in American colleges mentally and physically, but girls who can bear only a course of study such as is given by our own schools (too often abbreviated courses here), or a year or two elsewhere at some popular seminary.

People who have studied statistics of colleges for women know that physical conditions are more often improved than impaired during the course. Yet many, bound by prejudice, permit delicate daughters to exhaust and dissipate energy in society, under the delusion that overstrained nerves may be relaxed by irregularly long rest afterwards—a course immeasurably worse for the human organism than a regular life of mental work, rest and physical exercise. We know the reasons why some of our island girls do not go to college.

One girl, bright, talented, industrious and ambitious has laid all hope of a college course beneath the feet of her father who is "decidedly opposed to the higher education of women." One reason, not so sad a one, hard as it is, in many cases, is the lack of means, and the need of earning a living immediately. In yet other cases parents, more than willing to give their daughters collegiate advantages, talk only to shut ears. Ambition is lacking.

Certainly popular sentiment is not as helpful as it might be. People who ought to know better are sometimes heard speaking of our island institutions bearing the name "College" as though indeed they pretended to more than elementary instruction. Teachers have been accepted in the past for our lower grade public schools whose education has had small limits. But our higher grade schools are demanding teachers who have received much more than by actual instruction they are expected to give. In this way only can high standards be kept and pupils be led to see what lies beyond their school house walls. Such teachers, college educated, must be imported from America, while our own young women content themselves with inferior positions.

Here is a good chance for investment. Why not invest in a college girl? If a few of our business men would offer scholarships of, say, four hundred dollars for four years to young women of any nationality who would choose one of a number of colleges (specified by the donor), show herself worthy of investment, (and pass examinations), we believe they would be met by a ready response and might reap for the good of the world—who can say what dividends!

Correspondent.

Honolulu, July 9, 1895

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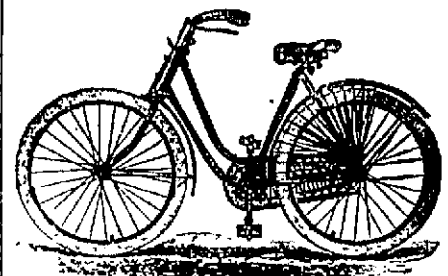
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Timely Topics

July 12, 1895.



In the year 1858 Japan made a treaty with the American Government, it being the first commercial treaty ever drafted by the former country. From then on, for several years, the intercourse with foreign powers brought to Japan an increased volume of business, and still greater benefits by demonstrating to that country the distance between it and the more civilized nations that the manner of conducting their business interests with outside countries were too crude.

Just at this time Eastern mercantile houses commenced directing their attention towards Japan for closer business relations, but unfortunately for them the report was circulated that foreigners were barred from doing any business in the Empire. Until 1868 Japan had very "dark days," but in that year the existing form of government was overthrown and a new dynasty stepped into power with leaders who saw that the future of the country depended on reciprocity.

As we are all familiar with their more modern history, it is needless to describe their phenomenal success and the rapidity with which they adopted the manners and customs of their Eastern competitors.

It is to be hoped that their recent success in overthrowing the Chinese will not so assure them of their being unable to err, that they will stand in the light of their own advancement.

People say this is the fin-de-siècle age, but from the appearance of the streets of Honolulu, one would think that it was the fin-de-bicycle age. "Coming events cast their shadows before," as will be plainly seen by the sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE since its arrival in Hawaii nei. When we first considered taking the agency for the "Monarch," we, of course, expected that it would give the other bicycle agents something to think about. No one, if they had been asked to give a conservative estimate on the length of time it would take us to sell our first consignment of eleven wheels, would have guessed it correctly, and when we state that it took exactly four days, we feel certain that they would have asked to see our books in order to verify what we say. In fact, we are glad we have the books to show, otherwise we would be tempted to doubt our own word.

Such has been the phenomenal sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE that we have been compelled to take orders for bicycles to arrive. This is a point that we wish to impress upon you, that whatever you may wish in the way of a "Monarch" as regards the different models, pedals etc., we will only be too glad to order for you, but on account of the volume of orders that are daily accumulating in the factory, it is impossible for them to turn out the goods as fast as the agencies can sell the wheels, nevertheless all these things we can supply you on your order.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spencer's Block,
505 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No change in sugar quotations. Judge Bickerton was somewhat improved yesterday.

It is reported that the Sharpshooters will disband.

Sequah is said to be doing a land office business in Hilo.

Next mail to the Coast by City of Peking, on the 17th.

Mrs. M. D. Monsarrat is suing her husband for divorce.

A valuable ranch on Molokai is offered for sale by J. Alfred Magoon.

Professor Maxwell has gone to Maui, and will be absent two or more weeks.

Henry Hart, who has been in the States several years, returned by the Coptic.

Quite a number of passengers are booked to leave by the W. G. Hall this morning.

A late issue of Nawahi's paper says the natives believe restoration will take place very soon.

Race horses Lord Brock and Apunui were sent to Waikapu and Lahaina by the Lukelike yesterday.

The Pacific Hardware Company have recently enlarged their stock and can furnish everything desired in their line.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur lectured to a large and appreciative audience in Y. M. C. A. last night on "Chips from Many Shelves."

Dr. R. I. Moore is in town after several weeks absence on Maui and Hawaii. He will return to Maui in a few days.

George H. Paris, business manager and treasurer of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, is expected home by the Australia.

F. J. Lowery has been appointed chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors. David Keliipio as a member of the Board of Health.

The police crew will not be able to enter the barge race on Saturday on account of the respective members being otherwise engaged.

K. Okkots, Japanese inspector under the Bureau of Immigration, who resigned a short time ago, left for Tokio, Japan, by the Coptic yesterday.

The Lehua may not return as soon as anticipated. She only carried fifty tons of coal, hardly a sufficient quantity to complete a voyage of ten days.

Willard E. Brown, who has been attending Heald's Business College, San Francisco, for several months, will return by the Australia next Monday.

George Carter coached the Myrtle boys yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carter is a crack oarsman from Yale and will be a desirable acquisition to the ranks of the Myrtles.

PARTNERS FOR LIFE

Approaching Nuptials of Miss Maud Baldwin and Joseph Cooke

The wedding of Joseph Cooke, formerly of Oakland, Cal., and now connected with the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, of San Francisco, and Miss Maud Baldwin will take place on July 18th at the home of the bride's parents, in Haiku, Maui. The bride is a daughter of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, one of the wealthiest planters on the islands. The groom is a graduate of Yale, and in his youth attended the high school in Oakland. He arrived from the Coast recently, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. E. Cooke; his sister, Miss Harriet E. Cooke, and brothers, C. Montague Cooke and Clarence Cooke. F. F. Baldwin and William D. Baldwin, brothers of the bride, came down on the same steamer to be present at the wedding.

NEW FIRE APPLIANCES.

Eastman Deluge Set and Holder Arrived by the Coptic.

The fire ladders are very much elated over the arrival by the Coptic yesterday of new additions to their working apparatus.

A deluge set from Eastman & Co., of New Hampshire, is considered one of the best things in its line ever introduced in the islands. It consists of a 30 foot, 3 inch hose with nozzles from 2 to 1 1/2 inch. The set is not movable and is designed for large fires where the only thing to be done is to completely flood. It also answers the purpose of a water tower.

The Eastman holder is also a valuable addition. It is used instead of a play pipe, and for quick connections nothing better could be imagined.

Besides these new additions others, already ordered, are expected to arrive in the near future.

NEWS FROM KONA AND KAU.

Teachers Convention and Close of District Schools.

Portuguese and Japanese Building Houses—Remarks on Coffee—Personal Notes

KONA (Hawaii), July 7.—The Teachers Convention was held at Kalaheka school house June 28th and 29th. Owing to prevalence of la grippe, also to the meeting being so near the close of school, the attendance was very small. But the few who did attend report a very helpful time of exchanging thoughts, and results of different methods of work in their line.

The various schools of the district closed on Thursday, July 3d. There was the usual gathering of fond parents and admiring friends, and as a rule, the examinations and oratorical display did great justice to the teachers' labors.

Portuguese and Japanese show great activity in taking up small holdings, planting coffee, taro, etc. Small cheap houses are springing up like mushrooms in every direction. Thoughtful white residents cannot but deplore the fact that they are not the neat cottages of Anglo-Saxon owners, and hope the influx may begin while there is yet time.

The blight has seriously affected this year's coffee crop, which otherwise bid fair to be an unusually heavy one. "To spray or not to spray," that is the question with most coffee raisers. Trust to the lady-bug or fly to another heavy item of expense! The lady bug is increasing with wonderful rapidity. The climate and food must be admirably adapted to it considering its rapid increase, in spite of the fact that small birds, quails and poultry eat the larvae with great avidity; but it seems to prefer the guava to coffee, and it is doubtful if it can be relied on to clean the latter until the guava has been first attended to. At present it is multiplying rapidly on the wild coffee, and is undoubtedly destined to do a great service in the district. Prof. Koebel has sent installments of two new varieties, and if either should prove as prolific as the cryptolemus, and prefer cultivated coffee to other growths, the difficulty is solved.

The weather is very fine. The rainy season had set in, in earnest, by the end of May, and although nothing like as rainy as two former seasons, it is quite sufficient.

Dr. McWayne has had his friend Charles Wells visiting him for some time. They did the coffee plantations of Kona and have now gone on to Hilo.

E. B. Parthrop, manager of the Kona C. C. Co., has been attending an annual meeting of the company at Kau, and also made a visit to Hilo. His friend Mr. Cauley has been laid up with a dislocated knee, caused by a bucking horse.

Mrs. Jagger, of Honolulu, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McWayne, also two nieces.

Frank and Wilfred Greenwell are home from Punahou, bringing Allan Judd to taste the joys of ranch life.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bryant return to their Maui home today.

John Paris has been confined to his house from result of an accident.

Mrs. Bady is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Lindley.

S. Davis, minister of Christ church, is in Honolulu for a vacation and may go on to the Coast.

Judge Clark is convalescent from a very serious attack of la grippe.

Miss Florence Scott spends her vacation with relatives in Hilo.

Miss Perry, of Hilo, is staying at Sea Breeze, Kailua.

Slight Earthquake at Kau

KAU (Hawaii), July 7.—On Wednesday, June 28th, about 3 p. m., a slight earthquake shock was felt.

The W. G. Hall arrived July 4th. Among the passengers were a great number of school children, who have come to spend their vacation in Kau.

The steamer Ke Au Hou also arrived on July 4th and landed 700 telephone poles at Punahou and 500 at Honouliuli. At the latter place she took a cargo of sugar for Honolulu.

The Hutchinson plantation distinguished itself in sending one of its largest shipments of sugar by the Ke Au Hou and the W. G. Hall. Over 5500 bags were sent out.

It is expected that the new telephone company will be in running order in three months.

A big luau was given in Pahala on July 4th. Over one hundred and fifty sat to a table supplied with the delicacies of the season. The promoters deserve great praise, as no pains were spared to make it a success.

Hutchinson plantation did not observe the Fourth until Saturday. A grand luau and swimming party took place at Honouliuli. It was very largely attended, and everybody enjoyed themselves.

Registration Act.

The Registration Act will be brought up in the House today or tomorrow and passed during the special session. There can be no reasonable opposition to the bill. Under its provisions strict account can be kept of Chinese and their movements. The Celestials will likely make a strong fight to prevent the bill going through. The measure is one long desired and needed in the islands, as it will prevent Chinese laborers from engaging in mercantile lines and tend to certain other desirable restrictions necessary among Asiatics.

Brown's Iron Bitters

The Hobron Drug Company report heavy sales of Brown's Iron Bitters. These are said to have no

superior as a healthful tonic. With that remarkable degree of business acumen so noticeable in advertising methods of T. W. Hobron, the columns of the ADVERTISER were used to make known the sterling qualities of Brown's Bitters, consequently immense quantities were sold.

ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY.

Closing Exercises of the School for Girls Yesterday Afternoon.

The closing exercises of the St. Andrew's Priory School for Girls took place yesterday afternoon and were attended by an immense number of people, including parents and friends of the pupils. Many distinguished visitors were also present. On Wednesday evening a rehearsal of the program took place and many were present to witness the excellent entertainment. The school is one of the best of its kind in the islands, doing excellent work among Hawaiian girls under Sisters Beatrice and Albertina. The examinations have been going on during the past month and the result has been very satisfactory. A. Marques and Rev. V. H. Kitcher have given considerable assistance in looking over the pupils' papers. On the walls of the school are some excellent specimens of the work of the pupils in the way of oil paintings. One volcano picture by Miss Cook is worth special mention.

For the closing exercises the large schoolroom had been very prettily decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags. A stage was erected at the upper end. The program contained some seventeen numbers and was most interesting from beginning to end. The large audience showed its appreciation by frequent bursts of hearty applause. The singing was good, and much time and patience must have been given to the training of the pupils in their different parts. Everything went off capitally and individual mention is out of place. Among those present were British Commissioner Hawes, Minister A. S. Willis and Bishop Willis. Following was the program:

Piano Duett—"Gloebenthurners." Tochterlein.....Max Oesten Sylvia Williams and Rose Simerson. The Alphabet.....Infants Action Song—"Mother's Little Maiden".....Infants Infants' Songs.....Abt "The Withered Flower".....Class I. Tambourine Drill.....Classes IV and V "Little Red Riding Hood".....Class V Duett, Piano and Violin.....Rose and Viola Mossman. "King of England," with English National Anthem.....Classes IV and V. "The Wood Thrush".....Hutton Class I. "Grandmother's Dream"—Action Song.....Classes IV and V Piano Solo—"Grand Valse de Concert".....Tito Mutter Kalei. "Meddlesome Mistle".....Classes IV and V "Fisher Maiden's Drill".....Classes I and II "School in the Moon".....Class III "Our Toys"—Extravaganza.....Class I Piano Duett "Le Jui Errant".....Annie Holt and Rowena Richardson.

MYRTLE CLUB OFFICERS.

Charles Crane Elected Captain. Good Financial Standing.

At a meeting of the Myrtle Boat Club last night the following officers to act during the ensuing year were elected: A. G. M. Robertson, president; David Crozier, vice-president; Wm. Harris, secre-



CHAR. S. CRANE, CAPTAIN OF THE MYRTLE BOAT CLUB.

tary; W. C. Parke, treasurer; Wm. Wright, auditor; A. W. Carter, Walter McBryde and Henry Giles, trustees; C. S. Crane, captain.

The selection of Charles Crane as captain is considered the best that could have been made. He has shown himself competent through years of earnest work in the interest of the Myrtle club. His excellent judgment and quickness of perception in close quarters have brought him to the front for good.

The treasurer's report showed the club in excellent standing financially. Quite a large sum still remains in the treasury.

J. G. Rathwell, one of the first members of the Myrtle Boat Club, was unanimously elected to honorary membership.

C. H. W. Norton, of the Post Office department, was elected to active membership.

JOHNSON IN 'FRISCO.

He Keenly Feels the Disgrace Brought Upon Himself.

Sheriff Wyllie has arrived at San Francisco with Henry Johnson, arrested here recently on charges of forgery and embezzlement committed in Iowa about a year ago. The amount said to have been taken by Johnson foots up \$80,000. The fugitive managed to elude his pursuers and reached California. He was accompanied by his wife and children. After visiting several towns in the State he finally settled in Berkeley, coming to the islands from that point. The authorities of Muscatine county never relaxed their efforts to find the fugitive, and in some way they learned that his wife was living in Berkeley. An officer was sent there to watch her movements, it being believed that she would attempt to join her husband, thus revealing his whereabouts.

After watching the house for several weeks the officer learned that Mrs. Johnson was about to leave for Honolulu. The authorities in Iowa were immediately notified, and Sheriff Wyllie was sent to the Hawaiian capital to arrest the fugitive.

Johnson keenly feels the disgrace which he has brought upon himself, and in speaking of the matter to a press representative at San Francisco said, "It is a pity I could not have been left alone. It is true that I am a defaulter, but I did not take a cent of the county's money away with me. I lost it through an unfortunate speculation. I went to the islands to begin life anew in a strange land."

"I engaged in the candy business and was prospering. I had had hoped to remain undiscovered until I could save enough money to square accounts with the Iowa authorities. But now this is impossible. I am to be dragged back to face my old acquaintances and, doubtless, to be finally sent to prison."

Johnson says his shortage was brought about by his having too much confidence in his own ability as a speculator. He and one of his bondsmen engaged in a big land deal, and being short of money he appropriated the amount, thinking that he would be able to replace it in a short time. The venture failed, and Johnson, to escape imprisonment, was forced to leave the State. Sheriff Wyllie and his prisoner departed for the East on the evening of July 3d.

YOUNG HAWAIIANS.

Concert to Raise Funds for a Library—New Members.

The Young Hawaiians' Institute met last night. Dr. G. H. Huddy, J. K. Kahookano and Enoch Johnson were elected to membership. The names of D. Kahaulelio and W. H. Thornton were proposed for membership.

Invitation was received from the Hui Manawalea to take part in a concert for the relief of poor families, to take place July 30th. Invitation accepted.

A committee of one was instructed to prepare a program for the Institute concert to raise funds for a library and other matters of importance.

A collector was appointed to collect back dues.

The attendance at last night's meeting showed an increased interest in the doings of the Institute.

Monthly Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the usual place last night, with some twenty-five members present. Routine business was transacted. Apparatus for the addition, now in process of construction, is now on the way. The gymnasium will be completed by the 1st of August. Secretary Corbett will return by the Warrimoo on August 24th.

Lei Ilima Officers.

A meeting of the Lei Ilima Club was held in the Hawaiian hotel last night with a large attendance of members.

Aside from the transaction of regular business, election of officers took place. Following was the result: E. A. Williams, president; W. McInerney, vice president; James Holt, treasurer; J. M. Sims, secretary, and Dr. George H. Huddy, auditor.

Two new members were elected.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—The vessels of the Mexican navy will be turned into revenue cutters, but armed so they can be used as warships in case of war, and will be placed under the Finance Department instead of the War Department, causing an important economy to the Government.

NOTICE

To COFFEE

PLANTERS.

HULLING

And CLEANING

COFFEE.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct, or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

San Francisco.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

1670-4m

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING BROS.,

3857

HOTEL STREET.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,

3940

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1654-5m

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

The HELEN BREWER brought us a large shipment of Goods among which will be found a

General and Complete Line

—OF—

Agricultural

Implements

AND TOOLS,

MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

INCLUDING

Lawn Mowers, Hay Cutters,

Cow Bells, Family Grind Stones,

Vices, Rope, Manila and Sisal;

Churns, Cart Axles

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Store Trucks,

Staples, Belting, Fairbank Scales,

Wooden Washboards, Refrigerators,

MEAT :- CUTTERS!

Ice Cream Freezers,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NOTICE.

Pearl Oil delivered to any part of the city at \$2.40 per case, c. o. d.

CASTLE & COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY

Successors to Italian.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Japanese Provisions and Dry Goods, Etc.

204 and 206 Fort Street,

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No. 11 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I.

1885-7

Doernbecher Furniture Mfg Co.

INCORPORATED.

720 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Bedroom Suits, Beds, Tables,

Chiffoniers.

Catalogue sent to the trade only.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS

AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

WALLPAPER, PAINTS AND OILS.

SHOVE ANY STRAIN COAL

1625-17

THEO. H. DAVIES. HAROLD JANION.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

EXILES LONGING FOR HOME.

Elder Ashford Had Designs on the Throne as Volney I.

A CREW OF FIGHTING MEN.

Large and Small Ammunition Sent to the Sound by Rail Will be Taken on Board the Schooner G. W. Watson Outside Cape Flattery—To Beat Mails.

The young Republic of Hawaii has not escaped all its troubles, by any means. So say the political exiles from the islands in this city, who make their headquarters about a down town hotel, where Volney V. Ashford, his brother Clarence, Fred Wundenberg and other men without a country foregather. The chief of the exile clan is the elder Ashford, who is now an invalid, but filled with the most intense bitterness against the republic.

He admitted yesterday that the powers of the Hawaiian Republic were to be tested in the near future. "I have stated my case to the English Foreign Office, and all the deported English subjects, so far as I know, have done the same thing. If I were well I'd go to Honolulu despite the proscription pronounced against me, but I am not able to do so. It is quite possible, though, that others will do so, and they may have to go on a British warship."

This is the spirit that seems to animate all the exiles and, naturally, they are very bitter against the people in power.

Though suspected of treason to the republic, it has been said that Ashford had designs on the throne and aimed for the title of Volney I. He has lost heavily in the political transformation on the islands, and feels bitter against the republic.

"It is not only the English subjects who have appealed to their Government for protection," he said, "but the Americans are equally anxious, and I understand they have placed their grievances in the hands of Senator White. I hate the men who are in power over there; they have treated me brutally, and I mean to make them pay for it."

"They have arrested me without warrant and on mere suspicion. They feared that if I were left at large I would do harm. W. O. Smith, the Attorney-General, told me that no charge lay against me, but that I had been reported as present at royalist meetings and that I visited the houses of royalists. The story was wrong, and I was in a position to prove it so, but I had to go to jail. It was not the Government that was so bad as the outside assassins who inspired and ran it."

Ashford makes no secret that he means to have satisfaction and expects his Government to secure it for him, but the real interest in the case is centered in the effort to embroil the republic with foreign powers. When Ashford was conditionally pardoned he was handed the following passport:

"I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of the Hawaiian Islands, moved by just causes made known to me, and being advised thereto by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Government, do hereby, in accordance with the power in me vested, grant unto Volney V. Ashford, now in Oahu Prison, who was found guilty of the crime of misprision of treason by a military commission duly convened, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of one year, to date from the 4th day of February, A. D. 1895, and to pay a fine of \$1000, which sentence was approved by the Commander in Chief, a conditional pardon for the said crime committed by him, upon the express condition that he depart and forever remain away from the Hawaiian Islands, and that this pardon shall take effect from the date of his departure from the said Hawaiian Islands, and the officer having the said Volney V. Ashford in charge is hereby commanded to allow him at said date of departure to go free. And further, that if the said Volney V. Ashford shall at any time thereafter be found within the Hawaiian Islands he shall serve and perform his unexpired sentence."

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1895."

"Signed by Sanford B. Dole; Francis M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs; J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, and William O. Smith, Attorney General."

The exiles here are impressed with the idea that though they have been holding office on the islands for years, have inaugurated and carried on revolutions, they are now entitled to the protection of their respective governments, and their effort is to enlist such protection on the lines outlined. They represent the Republic as a make-believe government, that has assumed autocratic powers and should be punished for deporting persons whom it believed to be inimical to its purposes.

Encouragement from England is daily looked for, and a test case, the exiles say, will be made soon. —[S. F. Chronicle, July 1]

The Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer, in its issue of June 25th, prints the subjoined story concerning a filibustering expedition which started from that place the following day. The report has been verified by private letters received in this city by the Captain.

The schooner G. W. Watson, which cleared from this port at the local custom office yesterday with 575,000 feet of lumber and also shingles for Honolulu, is not as innocent as she looks, according to information from an apparently reliable source which reached the Post-Intelligencer yesterday. If she succeeds in her purpose her cargo may be the cause of

more bloodshed in the island republic. According to the informant, who has every means of learning accurate facts, a large shipment of field pieces, small arms and ammunition has been made to the Sound by rail, and is either stored or cached at points along the Sound in the vicinity of Everett and Whatcom. After the Watson rounds Cape Flattery she will dump her big cargo of lumber into the sea, and a large and accountable number of sloops and schooners of small size will mysteriously sail seaward from near the points named, bearing the new cargo for the Watson after her lumber cargo has gone overboard. She will then head for a small island in the Hawaiian group, which has been selected and is peculiarly adapted to the landing of the contraband cargo. Then, if she succeeds, an insurrection may be expected at any time.

A Crew of Fighting Men.

The Watson arrived at Port Townsend some three weeks ago, and one of her sailors stated that she would load lumber at Port Gamble, but she went to Port Blakeley instead. A well trained sailor applied there to the captain for work, but was refused. He, however, discovered the fact that the boat had a very large crew, composed not only of sailors, but men who understand something else besides, and that thoroughly—the art of filibustering. In fact no man was wanted who was not up to the business and in sympathy with Queen Lili, and of that kind none too many could be had.

The Watson, however, did not load a cargo at Port Blakeley, but upon the pretext that there were too many vessels at the mill she was towed over to this port and loaded at Kerry's mill. It was probably the intention to try to get her secret cargo aboard here, but it now transpires that she had not the opportunity.

She is a trim-built, fast-sailing, three-masted schooner, and will make good time when she gets under way.

Hoping to Beat the Mail.

The south-bound Northern Pacific train which left here yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock to connect with the California train at Portland, carried the last mail which can catch the next mail steamer from San Francisco to Honolulu, and the schooner was very cleverly held here and not cleared until after that train had gone. She tried to get to sea quickly, in the expectation that, with fast sailing and fair winds, she could beat the mail steamer to the islands. She will then have the advantage of keeping any information that might have started to the Hawaiian Government in the rear until the scheme could be well under way, and perhaps carried out in full.

REVENUE CUTTER OFF AGAIN.

Gone to Annex More Islands or to Intercept Filibusters.

The Lehua left port for parts unknown at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Although the Customs department has nothing more to do with her, the same "know nothing" policy was kept up by the new controllers Tuesday.

Reports floated around in various quarters as soon as it was learned she had orders to sail. One was that she intended to go on a scientific expedition after idols hidden away in some cavern by the sea. Another was that she had received orders to reach Frigate Shoals at the earliest date possible, for the purpose of planting the Hawaiian flag to prevent the English from using the place for cable purposes. Still another report had the Lehua bound for a flying trip to Kauai, there to intercept a filibustering expedition.

The fact that Curator Brigham, of Bernice Pauahi Museum, Kamehameha, Prof. W. D. Alexander and others interested in scientific subjects went along seems to indicate beyond a doubt the truth of the first rumor.

The crew of the Lehua was dismissed before her departure and a like number of natives employed in their stead.

Captain Macauley was to have gone as captain of the revenue cutter, and was the choice of the department, but owing to the fact that only two pilots were left and, in case of a contingency arising whereby one would be disabled, it was deemed best to have Captain Macauley resume his regular duties.

The Lehua was transferred to the Interior Department Monday.

Cricketers in Meeting.

Semi-annual meeting of the Honolulu Cricket Club was held Tuesday m. with some twenty members present.

It was unanimously agreed to establish the office of patron to the club.

The annual celebration this year will be in the form of a club smoker, which, it is thought will take very well with those interested.

The president's report showed that the club was in good standing financially. The cricket outfit was complete, and everything seemed to be in a prosperous condition.

All members who wish to practice in the future are requested to inform S. J. Levy during the previous day.

James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons will fight for the championship of the world at Dallas, Tex., on October 31st. The prize will be \$41,000 and \$20,000 stakes.

OUR CORRESPONDENT'S CORNER.

Remarks on the Land Act From the Third House.

KAUAIANI ALLOWANCE DISCUSSED.

Senate Not Following Good Example Set by House—Some Figures on the Matter—"Republican" Takes Radical Stand on Royal Pensions.

MR. EDITOR.—The Land bill has passed the House and second reading in the Senate, and while there has been a deal of talk about helping the pioneer coffee planter of Oahu by the honorable members, but small service has been rendered them up to date by the Senate. The Oahu settlers sent resolutions asking that certain changes in the proposed bill be made by both Houses of Congress. The lower House, deeming their request conservative and for the public good, and that it was right and just to grant to these people, who have risked their money in opening up a new country, and who had made other Government land more valuable, some concessions, have treated them fairly well. Not so the Senate, although the Senator from Third District claimed in open session on Tuesday that the Senate was granting more than the Oahu people have asked for. Let us see how much truth there is in that statement?

The settlers asked that they be allowed to purchase their land when they had reduced to cultivation 25 per cent. This the House granted and the Senate changed to 15 per cent., which at first glance looks good, but on closer scrutiny one is impressed with the idea that it is not even as good for the people as the House bill, as they (the Senate) have tacked on a condition compelling the lessee to have \$500 in improvements, which, according to their bill, means something other than the cultivation of the soil. The old lease contains a clause compelling the lessee to cultivate in three years 5 per cent., and another clause compelling him to erect buildings and fences to the amount of \$500 in the same length of time. This the settlers asked to have changed, so that the requirements of the two clauses would be fulfilled when the aggregate amount of the two clauses was expended, and they not be compelled to erect buildings, etc., worth \$500, as many are satisfied with \$200 buildings and put the balance of money into the cultivation of the soil. Now, the Senators voted that this condition shall be deemed to have been substantially performed when improvements (buildings and fences) shall have been made on such premises, in addition to the 15 per cent. above set forth, to the aggregate amount of \$500. In other words, the condition of the old lease are exacted, and cannot be fulfilled until after 15 per cent. (not 5) is planted, as it states "in addition to the 15 per cent." If the \$500 was permitted to be used in cultivation of the soil, it would not be as good as the House bill, as they make all equal and the Senate does not. In Oahu the average cost of reducing an acre to cultivation is about \$50; and if the \$500 was used in cultivation, it would mean 10 acres, and this would mean that a man who has

50 acres must cultivate 15 per cent., plus (10 acres) 20 per cent., equalling 35 per cent.

100 acres must cultivate 15 per cent., plus (10 acres) 10 per cent., equalling 25 per cent.

200 acres must cultivate 15 per cent., plus (10 acres) 5 per cent., equalling 20 per cent.

500 acres must cultivate 15 per cent., plus (10 acres) 2 per cent., equalling 17 per cent.

1000 acres must cultivate 15 per cent., plus (10 acres) 1 per cent., equalling 16 per cent.

This is good for the holders of the large tracts, but not just to the smaller holder, as he is compelled to plant more than double the percentage that the corporation with 1000 acres has to plant.

The Oahu settlers asked that the 250 feet reservation of woodland that shuts them off the volcano road be reduced to 150 feet, as that depth would fulfill the purpose for which it was reserved—scenery. No one can look through 150 feet of Oahu jungle. In at least one instance the commissioners granted the privilege of cutting this strip down, and while it was not cut down entirely, it was reduced in this instance to 150, and the lessee now has 100 x 3500 feet of the strip in cultivation, and has expended \$1500 on the same, and now asks to be allowed to purchase that 100 feet; and as the remainder (150 feet) will accomplish that for which the reservation was made, it will not be to the detriment of the Government to grant the same as the House did. And last, but not least, the settlers asked that the prices of land be as follows: First tier of lots nearest the road, \$8; second, \$4; all others \$3.

As before stated, this land costs \$50 per acre to get it planted; and in face of the fact that the success of the crop is problematical, and that the Hon. Attorney General told the Senate that it was not the purpose of the Government to enrich themselves out of first sale of land, and that the difference was little to the Government and much to the settler, and that he favored the price as passed by the House, inasmuch as it applied only and solely to present lessees; notwithstanding, I say, all these facts, the sons of the upper House, desirous still of helping the pioneers, deemed it best that these people who had put their all into the venture should be helped whether the venture was successful or not, and accordingly raised the prices to \$8, \$4, \$3 respectively for first, second and remaining lots. Here I rest my case, and would be very glad for someone to show me what the Senate has

done for the pioneers of Oahu. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

A MEMBER OF THE THIRD HOUSE.

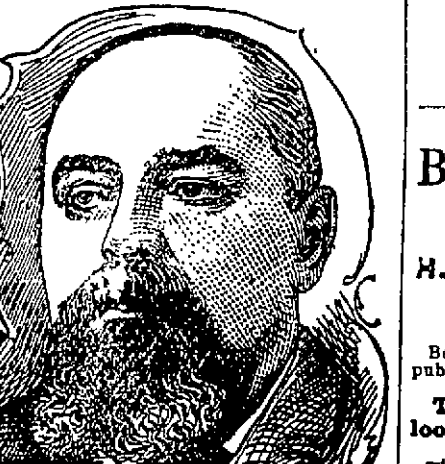
MR. EDITOR: Is this a Republic? If so, what right have the people's representatives to bolster up royalty by granting pension to a member of the ex royal family? When Kalulani recognizes the Government and makes proper application for a pension showing that she is in need, let it then be considered; but to volunteer her a pension is not in good taste and not keeping the compact with the large majority who established this Government. A large number of men who bore arms depend upon opportunity to work with their hands for daily bread; they have a right to demand that if there is any money to spare in the treasury it shall be expended in public improvements and that they thereby be given opportunity to earn it.

The Hawaiian people, whose substance has been wasted largely through the vain show, pomp, wastefulness and crimes of the country's monarchical rulers, and who are now living in abject squalor and distress, have a right to see that this large surplus of money in the treasury (which some of our legislators seem to find no other way of disposing of than to put it out in pensions to members of what we have conceded to be a royal family) be expended in a way that will relieve them. They must have a chance to work and be given inducements so to do, in order to prevent them from becoming a charge upon public charities.

Rev. S. E. Bishop says that Kalulani "has been deprived of her inherited high expectations." If the inheritance is confined to high expectations there can be no objection; but if it is intended to mean that her inheritance was the throne of Hawaii, and for not coming into her possession she should be pensioned, such contention must be resisted.

In the first place, the people in these times refuse to subscribe to the doctrine of inheritability of sovereignty. If it be replied that the crown of Hawaii was limited to her, the answer is that it was limited to her in no other sense than a man's property upon his death is to descend by law to certain persons called his heirs. This is on condition that he does not forfeit it by committing some act by which some other person has the right to have it taken to satisfy his claim, or that he does not commit treason, whereby it becomes forfeited to the state. Instead of complaining, Kalulani ought to be grateful that through the bounty of this country she has been given such rare opportunities.

To advocate giving a pension to Mrs. Dominis is putting a premium on treason and falsehood; on treason, in that she conspired to regain a throne which she had irrevocably lost through her own misdeeds; on falsehood, in that her defense to the charge was palpably false. REPUBLICAN.



M. L. Cheuvront, Leonard, Mo.

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15 Years With Salt Rheum

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave a Perfect Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my left leg for fifteen years. Part of the time my leg was one mass of scabs, and about every week corruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off."

The Itching and Burning sensation made me suffer indescribable agonies. I spent a great deal of money for different remedies but did not get relief. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bottles.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, 566 Wholesale Agents.

des. Now all the sores, scabs and pain have vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is second to none and gladly recommend it to all suffering humanity."

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M. L. CHEUVRONT, Leonard, Missouri.

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—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop

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—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

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BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

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H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

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THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

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Shippers will please take notice that the

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Will Leave New York for this port on SEPTEMBER, if sufficient in tonnage offered.

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INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894

£11,671,918 2s. 2d.

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2—Paid-up Capital... 2,750,000

3—Fire Funds... 687,500 0 0

4—Life and Annuity Funds... 2,490,000 0 0

5—Total... £11,671,918 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch... 1,546,636 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... 1,859,821 16 9

Total... £2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company.

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks... 6,000,000

Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies... 101,650,000

Total... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

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Of Liverpool for MARINE.

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Reduction of Rates

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

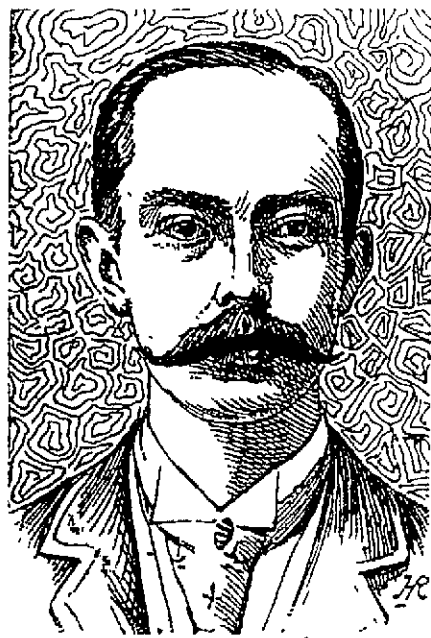
INVESTIGATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Senator Waterhouse's Resolution Asks for Commission.

LAND ACT AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Final Passage of Chinese Restriction Act in Senate—House Takes Up Bill for Protection of Game—What About the New Market?—Landholders—Etc.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, JULY 9TH.
A special committee on the Land Act reported that several changes had been made in the instrument.
Senator Brown gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend Act 6 of the laws passed by the Executive and Advisory Councils, approved August 30, 1894; also an Act to regulate



A. G. M. ROBERTSON, REPRESENTATIVE FROM FOURTH DISTRICT.

the law relative to motions for new trials, appeals, exceptions, etc.
Senator Waterhouse introduced the following resolution:
WHEREAS—It is admitted by all that the excessive use of intoxicating liquor is one of the greatest evils existing in the world today; that the results of the immoderate use of intoxicants are most disastrous to the prosperity of the individual and burdensome to the community; and,
WHEREAS—The alarming increase in the consumption of sake by the native population of this Republic shows that a new danger menaces the welfare of this people; and,
WHEREAS—The probable influx of population following the expected annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States of America would seem to render desirable the immediate establishment of the best possible means of regulating this evil, as shown by the experience of other countries; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED—That a commission be established, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate the condition of the liquor traffic in this Republic; to ascertain the effect of the present bearing upon the traffic in this and other countries, and to obtain all possible information relating to the legal regulation of that traffic, presenting their report at the regular session of the Legislature in February, 1896, together with an appendix containing a draft of such a law as would, in their opinion, remedy the existing evils as far as possible; and,
That we do further recommend for appointment as members of such commission, two members from each branch of the Legislature to be appointed by the chairman thereof, and three members from the community at large to be appointed by the President of the Republic, all members to serve without pay.

On motion of Senator Brown the resolution will come up for debate tomorrow.
Bill No. 1 was the first on the Order of the Day. It was read for the second time and then referred to the Educational Committee. The bill makes teaching in the English language compulsory in all public schools.
The Chinese Immigration Act was read for the third time and passed without a dissenting voice. The Secretary was instructed to notify the House of the passage of the bill.
The Land bill and the committee's report on the same was then taken up. It was read through for a second time, and with some changes recommended by the special committee, which were adopted, passed as a whole. It was referred to the Committee on Enrollment and Revision, later to be translated.

One of the most important changes made by the committee is reducing the amount of land to be improved before it can be patented. Twenty-five per cent. was the original amount. This was amended to read fifteen per cent. The lower house changed Section 83 to read, "The first line of fifty-acre lots nearest the volcano road according to the Olas survey, \$6 per acre; the second line of fifty-acre lots, \$4 an acre; all other lots, \$3 per acre. The committee changed this to read, \$8, \$6 and \$4 respectively as in the original bill. Attorney General Smith was in favor of the rates adopted by the House. Senator Hocking thought \$2 an acre was the proper figure for the rear lots. Senator Baldwin named \$3 for the latter. This was agreed on. Otherwise, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

At 11:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives met

at the usual hour Tuesday morning. The bill to prevent the wanton destruction of game was received from the Senate and placed on the regular order of the day. The Judiciary Committee presented a report favoring the passage of the bill to change the term of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court from Waiobinu, Kau, to Kailua, Kona.
Rep. Halaualani presented a query to the Minister of Finance to ascertain if the Government is paying Mary Kaubane since her marriage the settlement provided for her. Rep. Halaualani also asked the Minister of the Interior what the Government proposed to do with the new market building that is standing idle.
The bill to amend the law regulating appeals from District Magistrates to the Circuit Court of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Circuits was read the first time and referred to the Printing Committee. The bill relating to the change in the Circuit Court of Waiobinu passed the second reading, and the third reading set for Wednesday. The bill for the protection of game passed the first and second readings and placed on the special order of the day for Wednesday. After a half hour recess, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.

Strange Brig and Schooner Exchange Cargo Near Kahoolawe.
Private information received from a reliable source Wednesday was to the effect that several suspicious craft had been seen recently in the vicinity of Kahoolawe.
The Lehua was in that locality on July 1st, and cruised thereabouts during the day. Almost immediately after her departure a strange brig and schooner met and exchanged a considerable cargo—supposed to be either opium or arms. As the Watson is about due from Seattle—if she started on the date reported in late dispatches—it is more than probable she was the strange vessel. After completing whatever business the vessels might have had, both sailed away in different directions. This fact may have had something to do with the sudden cruise of the Lehua. It would not be strange if "Opium" Brown is seen in Honolulu in a short time.

Among the numerous persons who have been cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention should be made of Mrs. Emily Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., who says: "I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatism like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for lame back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends." For sale by all medical dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.
Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead ladles and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

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Corner Fort and King Streets.

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BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

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Cummins Cough Cure Cures Coughs and Colds

Since introducing this remedy a short time ago, we have had many flattering reports of its efficacy from all parts of the islands. Those who use it once are pleased with the promptness with which a cure is effected, and recommend it to their friends. This is a COUGH REMEDY, straight, and NOT a CURE-ALL. We have already supplied most of the leading island stores with CUMMINS COUGH CURE, and if any of our friends on the other islands are unable to obtain it from their dealer, we will furnish them at the regular prices of 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

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Furniture Just Received Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS

in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

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One Thousand Dollars will be forfeited to any Charity if it is proved that any testimonial of Brown's Iron Bitters is not Genuine or was paid for!

Important Notice to You!!

"We take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS because it renews our Strength and Energy, increases Vitality (that mainspring of life) and supplies that Health which is lost by Sickness, Malaria, Overwork, Constitutional Weakness, Old Age, Debility and Excesses. We take Brown's Iron Bitters because it is the only iron medicine that will never cause Constipation or injure the Teeth."

This is the Testimony of Doctors, Clergymen, Merchants, Professional Men and Ladies of every standing.

A Physician's Strong Endorsement.
I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility with thoroughly beneficial results. It strengthened the nerves and muscles, relieved indigestion, and produced flesh.
DR. T. E. W. HALL, E.
Flat Rock, S. C.

Dr. H. E. Daugherty Prescribes It.
I am highly pleased with Brown's Iron Bitters, and believe it to be superior to all other iron preparations.
DR. H. E. DAUGHTRY,
Franklin, Va.

An Educator's Strong Words.
I can heartily recommend Brown's Iron Bitters to all suffering with sick headache and indigestion, as it afforded me intense relief from this trouble in this way.
LAURENCE S. C.
Barkdale Academy, Highland Home

Perfect Health for Ten Years!
Chattanooga, Tenn. April 23, 1894.
In 1884 I was in Macon, Ga., and became so weak that I could scarcely stand up, and commenced to ache throughout my whole body. I procured a dollar bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters and began using it. In less than a week I was back at my work feeling as if nothing had happened, and stronger than before. Since that time I have used from one to three bottles every spring, except last spring, when, I am sorry to say, I neglected to take any, in consequence of which I lost one week from business, the first I had lost since 1884. I must say to suffering humanity to keep a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters constantly in the house to keep down large and uncalled for bills for medical service. For ten years I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and the result is that I have never had a doctor's bill to pay, except the \$4 on last August.
Yours very respectfully,
ALEXANDER GOODE

A Well-Known Divine's Words.
I use Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for indigestion, and as a preventive of chills, malaria, and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend.
REV. T. J. REILLY, friend,
of Arkansas.

For Anemic Debility.
I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anemic debility, or when a tonic is needed.
DR. IRVING H. LUDWIG,
Baltimore, Md.

A Distinguished Editor Speaks.
The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity, and if applied will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.
REV. G. W. RICE,
Editor American Christian Review.

It's Brown's Iron Bitters You need!

IF YOU ARE FEELING UNWELL, OUT OF SORTS, GET A TRIAL BOTTLE.

Admirable for Weak Ladies and Puffy Children.

A Beautiful Set of 10 World's Fair Views, in 12 colors will be sent you free on receipt of two 2c stamps—Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

YOUR HEALTH IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

You are Warned Against Fraudulent Substitutes.

Hobron Drug Company,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

